

GREATEST STRUGGLE OF THE WAR IS NOW ON

Here is the Toll You Now Have to Pay For Democratic Folly

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The "war" revenue bill which has been passed by Congress and signed by the President is now in effect as to most of its features.

The exceptions are the special taxes in Section 3 on bankers, brokers and proprietors of theaters and circuses and the tax on tobacco dealers and manufacturers, which will go into effect by special provision on November 1, and stamp taxes in Schedules A and B.

The stamp taxes are the ones that will affect the average man on the street. They will not go into effect until December 1. There are a few other exceptions, but they are unimportant.

Adhesive Stamp Taxes Effective December 1.

The adhesive stamp taxes are the ones which in most cases will fall directly on the average citizen. Here they are:

Bonds, debentures, certificates of indebtedness by any association, company or corporation, new issues, \$100 par value, each five cents.

Sales or agreements to sell stock, \$100 par value, each two cents.

Agreement of sale of products or merchandise on exchange, each \$100, one cent.

Promissory notes, except bank notes for circulation and renewals, each \$100, two cents.

Bundles shipped by freight and express, one cent.

Telegraph and telephone companies, one cent on each message over fifteen cents.

Senders of telephone or telegraph messages on each over 15 cents, one cent.

Certificates of profits of corporations, etc., and transfer thereof, face value each \$100, two cents.

Damage certificates, etc., twenty-five cents.

Other certificates required by law, ten cents.

Broker's note or memorandum of sale, ten cents.

Deeds or realty transfers valued between \$100 and \$500, fifty cents.

Deeds, same, each additional \$500, fifty cents.

Entry of goods at custom house \$100 value, twenty-five cents.

Iditto, not exceeding \$500 value, fifty cents.

Iditto, exceeding \$500 value, \$1.

Entry for withdrawal of goods from customs bonded warehouse, fifty cents.

Insurance of property, new or renewed policies, each \$1, one-half of a cent.

Policies of insurance or bond of nature of indemnity for loss, each \$1, one cent.

Passenger tickets by sea to foreign ports costing less than \$10, one dollar.

Iditto, not exceeding \$60, three dollars.

Iditto, exceeding \$60, five dollars.

Perfumery, cosmetics, etc., vaseline, hair dyes, tooth washes, graded in values of five cents up to 15 cents, each five cents of value, one-eighth of a cent.

Iditto, valued from 15 to 25 cents, five-eighths of a cent.

Iditto, each additional 25 cents retail, five-eighths of a cent.

Chewing gum, etc., valued less than \$1 a unit, four-tenths of a cent.

Iditto, each additional \$1, four-tenths of a cent.

Voting powers or proxies, ten cents.

Power to convey real estate, protests, twenty-five cents.

Palace or parlor car seat or berth, one cent.

The conference committee changed the telegraph and telephone tax to require the company to collect it from the "person paying for" the message, in lieu of the word, "sender."

The government will collect the sleeping car ticket tax from the companies.

The tax imposed under the new law shall not be levied after December 31, 1915.

Taxes on Drinkables.

The principal feature of the law is the tax on beer, which will be \$1.50 a barrel, or 50 cents more than is imposed under the law that existed up to today. The tax is a stamp revenue, and is to be imposed on "all beer, lager beer, ale, porter and other similar fermented liquor, brewed, manufactured, sold or stored in warehouse, or removed for consumption or sale, within the United States, by whatever name such liquors shall be called."

The new law also taxes all stilled wines, domestic and imported, when sold or offered for sale or consumption, as follows:

Per bottle or quarter pint or less, 1-4 cent.

Bottles containing more than one-quarter but not

Mighty Conflict is Along the Front from Lille in France to Belgian Seaboard.

GERMANS MAKE PROGRESS

British Use Their Warships and Germany Its Aircraft with Counter Effects.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—Superlatives have been so frequently used in the attempts to describe the engagements in the present war that the emphasis of such terms as "most desperate," "violent" and "crucial" has been weakened by daily use but today as if by mutual agreement both German and British newspapers characterize the conflict along the front from Lille in France to the Belgian seaboard as the greatest struggle of all.

London newspapers were quick to seize the suggestion of a German military expert as cabled here from Berlin that this is the critical conflict of the whole campaign and whether this be so or not it is contended that the outcome is likely to decide the future of German operations in France. Reinforcements of 600,000 men are said to have been rushed to the German right wing and it seems no exaggeration to say that these operations spell the supreme effort of the invaders to break through the allies lines.

Being denied the use of warships which have been rendering good service for the allies, Germany is said to be throwing her aircraft, and particularly Zeppelins, more and more into the fray and news despatches relate that the operations of Zeppelins have been a marked feature of the fighting to the southwest of Ostend, toward which seaport the troops of France, England and Belgium are said to be working their way.

This, in brief, is a broad view of the situation in France and Belgium from the English standpoint. Which side had the advantage when dawn broke or when noon came or which will have it when the sun sets will not be known except to the general staff of the opposing armies. All the public will know, barring something unforeseen in the nature of a catastrophe to one or the other, will be the terrific artillery duel near the Belgian coast has continued and that one side was pushed back here only to advance there.

That the Russians continue to hold the upper hand in the eastern arena of the war is the gist of most of the despatches reaching London and accepting this as true England thinks that the putting of Germany on the defensive in this territory will prevent her from transferring any forces to the western arena, a plan so often discussed during the early stages of the war.

AUSTRIAN STATEMENT DESCRIBES VICTORIES

LONDON, Oct. 24.—An official Austrian statement is contained in a despatch from Vienna by way of Amsterdam. It says:

"In the battle south of Przemyśl our heavy artillery has been especially active. Severe fighting developed today on the bank of the lower San, where at several points we allowed the enemy to cross the river. These Russian forces have now been severely attacked by our troops and pressed against the river. At Carczew we captured over 1,000 Russians. Parts of our troops suddenly appeared before Ivangorod and beat two Russian divisions. We captured 3,600 prisoners and fifteen machine guns. Returning from a successful action on the river Save, our monitor, the Temes, struck a mine and sank. Thirty-three men are missing but the others were saved."

FRENCH ADMIT GERMANS ARE MAKING PROGRESS

PARIS, Oct. 24.—The official communication given out this afternoon says the Germans have made progress to the north of Dixmude and in the vicinity of LaBasse but that the French have made material advances to the east of Nieuport in the region of Langemarck and between

Armentieres and Lille. The communication follows:

"The battles continue on our left wing. The enemy has made progress to the north of Dixmude and in the vicinity of LaBasse. We have made very perceptible advances to the east of Nieuport in the region of Langemarck and between Armentieres and Lille. It is a question of inevitable fluctuation in the line of combat which however maintains itself as a whole. On the rest of the front several German attacks by day and by night have been repulsed. At various places we have made slight progress. In the Woevre district our advance has continued in the direction of the forest of Mortmare to the south of Thiaucourt and in the forest of Lepetere north of Pont-a-Mousson.

"Russia—The Germans are retreating to the south of Warsaw as well as to the west of Ivan-gorod and Nova Alexandria. Desperate fighting continues in Galicia on the Sandomir front. At Przemyśl the Russians have taken 2,000 Austrian prisoners."

MOST VIOLENT BATTLE OF THE ENTIRE WAR ON

LONDON, Oct. 24.—A Berlin despatch states that the battle raging between Nieuport and Dixmude is the most violent and the most important engagement of the entire war.

Zeppelins are said to have given the Germans considerable support.

GERMANS ARE HEADED TOWARDS CITY OF LILLE

LONDON, Oct. 24.—"The Germans are leaving the coast and working around Dixmude toward Lille" says a Rotterdam despatch. "They claim successes on the river Yser. Their extreme right wing was rolled back Friday leaving the position open to a flanking movement and the allies way to Ostend clear. A strong German force was seen Thursday near the Dutch-Belgian border going westward."

EMPEROR WILLIAM IS IN FIELD OF BATTLE

LONDON, Oct. 24.—A Petrograd correspondent sends the following: "Soldiers from the Warsaw front say that Emperor William was personally on the field of battle. He was almost taken a captive barely escaping by automobile."

SEVERAL SPEAKING DATES ANNOUNCED.

Dates of Republican speakers are announced as follows:

Monday night, The Hon. Fred O. Blue, of Charleston, and Senator George E. White, of Weston, at Weston.

Tuesday night—Messrs. Blue and White at Salem.

Monday night, November 2—United States Senator Nathan Goff at Clarksburg.

October 27 and 28—Judge John B. Morrison and Congressman H. H. Moss in Doddridge county.

October 30 and 31—The Hon. Stuart F. Reed, of Charleston, in Doddridge county, beginning at Big Isaac.

GLASS FACTORY BURNS

Main Building of the Adamston Plant is Destroyed by Fire Starting from Tank.

When the tank at the window glass plant of the Clarksburg Glass Company, a co-operative concern, at Adamston, broke or burst about 9 o'clock Saturday morning, a fire started which destroyed the over-structure of the main building of the factory.

Upon notification the Baltimore and Ohio and the Clarksburg fire department responded and did fine work in assisting the Adamston fire fighters. The city department sent four men with the steamer and a lot of hose and water was used from the glass company's reservoir.

The main building was too far gone to be saved but the storage and other rooms were saved and a big additional loss thereby prevented as the concern had a large stock of glass and materials stored.

The factory building is practically a total loss. The loss is estimated at between \$50,000 and \$60,000, covered by insurance. Between 250 and 300 men were to start to work there October 31. They will be thrown out of employment until a brick or steel structure is built as soon as possible.

ONE MARRIAGE LICENSE

A marriage license has been issued to Clyde B. Vazquez and Selva G. Casey.

Charity Campaign Is Launched Here

The Telegram takes pleasure in giving publicity to the following open letter, in giving its support and co-operation to this work, and asks its readers to do likewise:

HUGH JARVIS, Chairman.
JOHN F. SOPHER, Secretary.
CHARLES W. FURBEE, Treasurer.

THE ASSOCIATED CHARITIES of CLARKSBURG, W. VA.

MANAGING COMMITTEE
L. K. Richards,
L. P. Souders,
L. A. Johnson

HEADQUARTERS—
Latstetter Building,
October 24, 1914.

To the People of Clarksburg and Vicinity—a Call—

Membership in The Associated Charities of Clarksburg is open to all persons who contribute to its funds not less than \$5.00 during the year. This includes all churches, lodges and other charitable agencies each, of which is entitled to direct representation on the Associated Charities Board.

The value and advantages of this central agency or clearing-house for all charity work of the community, can not be too strongly emphasized, not discouraging independent charity work but bring it into direct co-operation with this association; to prevent indiscriminate giving, duplication of work; to provide a central bureau through which funds can be distributed after careful investigation to the deserving; an economy that insures its benefits to the receiver, the poor, as well as to the giver.

Charity always needs funds, but just at this time we are facing unusual demands of an unusual winter, for which funds must be raised. We therefore call upon you and all the people of this community to co-operate with us now in earnest in carrying out a well-planned campaign during the coming week, culminating on Saturday, October 31st, next, CHARITY DAY, for more subscribers and more funds, for more interest in the needs and work of this Association.

Men, women and children will have an active part in this campaign, every one interested heart and soul in charity and the needs of the poor. Our forces are well lined up, divided into squads to canvass every section of the city and suburbs. Every volunteer for this service will find a place. Simply give us your name and address.

The churches, the lodges and every other charitable agency are called upon to furnish squads for this campaign, designating their captains for field directions. A zealous rivalry will inspire greater enthusiasm, and bring to each a sense of greater interest in, and responsibility for making this Association, as it should be, the one great central clearing-house for organized, systematic, thorough charity in this city and vicinity.

During the coming week, commencing Monday, the 26th, these squads will visit every store, shop, theater, office and business place in Clarksburg and its suburbs soliciting pledges and funds for this great work. For them we ask your liberal contributions and assistance. Many store-keepers have already pledged us five per cent or more of their sales on CHARITY DAY, next Saturday. The directors of the Clarksburg Business Men's League have unanimously endorsed this plan. More will follow when given the opportunity. This is but one of the forms volunteered for raising the needed funds. Individual pledges and contributions in any amount will be accepted from everybody. If you happen to be overlooked—come to headquarters.

Your membership in this association guarantees you positive results reaching the truly needy only with your contributions, and protects you from the impositions of unworthy cases and professional beggars, if you will refer all applicants to this association.

We earnestly, fervently ask for your hearty co-operation, subscriptions and contributions for the poor, the destitute, the helpless of our community. Come to headquarters and we will show you the work we are doing, and why we thus call upon you.

THE ASSOCIATED CHARITIES OF WEST VIRGINIA.
By HUGH JARVIS, Chairman.
CHARLES W. FURBEE, Treasurer.

JOHN F. SOPHER, Secretary.

L. K. Richards

C. B. Alexander
John B. Hart
C. H. Harding
H. E. Travis
P. H. Koblegard
J. Hornor Davis
J. D. McReynolds
John Craig
E. W. James
O. C. Witt
Mrs. D. W. Jacobs
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Robert Morris
E. W. Aiken
T. J. Coleman, Jr.
P. H. Shields
C. F. Kester
C. E. Prunty
Mrs. John Stewart

CARMAN CASE

Is Expected to Go to the Jury Hearing the Evidence Late This Evening.

MINEOLA, N. Y., Oct. 24.—The defense of Mrs. Florence Carman, on trial for the murder of Mrs. Louise Bailey, rested shortly before noon today. Counsel prepared to sum up and indications were that the case would reach the jury late this afternoon. District Attorney Smith, however, desired to introduce several witnesses in rebuttal.

The case of the defense was closed after two witnesses had given their testimony. Randolph Leewee, the first witness today, testified that he was within fifteen feet of Dr. Carman, office, when the shot which killed Mrs. Bailey was fired. Keewee said he looked up when he heard the report and saw a man run across the lawn and leap over the fence. John Dunbar, a policeman of Freeport, testified that after the murder he brought bloodhounds to the Carman house. The dogs were taken to the broken window and allowed to smell the window sill. They growled, ran all the way around the house, came up to the fence, when a fence was broken out, left the premises and went west as far as Lynbrook, three miles away, where they lost the trail.

FILIBUSTER ENDS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—The filibuster which has been holding Congress in session, collapsed today and leaders of both sides agreed to adjourn at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

LESS MONEY TO PUT IN THE BANK NOW

Have People Owning to Democratic Times and Bank Resources Fall Off.

(SPECIAL TO THE TELEGRAM)

CHARLESTON, Oct. 24.—There is no better barometer of business than reports of banks and when deposits decrease beyond a mere fluctuation there must be a reason. Every person before casting his vote this year should acquaint himself with the real condition of business, whether he has been able to continue work or whether he has been, like many thousands in West Virginia, hunting for work in order that he may have shelter for himself and family.

Let us see what the financial condition of the banks in West Virginia, admitted to be in better condition than most states. On March 4, 1914, a little over seven months ago, the total resources of the 118 national banks was \$94,155,963.63. On June 30, 1914, when the next call for a report was made there were 119 national banks, with total resources of \$93,325,175.08, or \$830,788.55 less than on March 4. During this same period the capital stock of these national banks in West Virginia was decreased \$44,066.00, while deposits of all kinds decreased \$740,602.41. This decrease is shown for a period of four months. The report for the last call for national banks has not been published. Hence additional alarming figures are not available.

But the figures are available for state banks and trust companies for a later period, and what is found to

"NOTHING DOING."

A few days ago the Telegram asked whether the nominees of the Democratic ticket favored the Vance-Hornor-Davis gang. So far the following exhaustive and explicit answers have been made public: